Professor Shaler's Autobiography: Light

on Antebellum Kentucky. ot only Harvard University men but all persons interested in the history of American educational institutions during the last forty years will welcome the vol ume of some 500 pages entitled The Autobiography of Nathaniel Southgate Shaler
(Houghton Mifflin Co.). To some extant it is true that the title is a misnomer,
The Sut autobiography itself covers only,
about 200 pages and carries us only to the oin the Union forces in his native S entucky. Admirably done, however the supplementary memoir by the o his death on April 10, 1906.

Nathaniel Southgate Shaler was born at Newport, Ky., February 20, 1841. He was the second child of Nathaniel rger Shaler and Anne Hinde Southgate. In a preliminary chapter on his ancestors and parents our author notes that although the time when and the place which a man comes into the world are certain ways important the really sighty question concerns his inheri-mes and the conditions under which they were developed. "That he brings with him something that is in a measure independent of all his progenitors, a certain individuality which makes him distant in essentials from like beings he suborded in true wastly that he had been suborded. is, is true, vastly true; but the ray he is to go is to a great extent shaped by those who sent him his life." Accordngly Prof. Shaler when he began to in his autobiography undertook first to set forth the nature of the people through whom he came. He could not trace his ancestors on his father's side, wever, beyond the sea, or for more than or five generations back. His foreat the time when Cromwell thought to have made of that island a tropical Brit-Thence they migrated to Connecti-

In the early part of the eighteenth entury our author's great-grandfather New Ferry, where he seems de died during the Revolutionary war, been a considerable land owner. ces trustee and the sons appear to have betaken themselves to the sea for a live-libood. Prof. Shaler could obtain the t the age of 13 William Shaler went to his children. "In the early morning I have on a merchantman and nine years heard a tumult in the back yard, and on ics as well as of French and Arabic. cupy Algeria, acting as their adviser-the operations which led to the capture

er turned again to the sea, and al-gh he lost much of the money he made also took to the sea and rose to be a mer-chant in New Orleans, but having lost his property in the War of 1812 fitted out cancering. Our author's ather, the son of the privateersman, was born in 1803 and was but a lad when give him a good education, so he was ent to school in Lancaster, Mass., whence he went to Harvard College, entering the however, brought him into trouble with his teachers, and at the beginning of his last year he was transferred from the college proper to the medical school, where he was much influenced by Dr. Warren After taking his degree he went to Havana, where his uncle was Consul, intending to pursue his professional career in that place. He seems to have been successful and to have accumulated some money, but at the end of two years he went forth again in search of a permanent location, which he found in Newport, Ky., then a little village which had no educated physician yet was the vic-tim of Asiatic cholers. Dr. Shaler's success with this disease gave him high atanding in the community. In 1832 he married Anne Southgate and his wanderings ceased. Prof. Shaler writes that ridiculed the custom, believed that a man he could first remember his father dismust accept a challenge in order to keep tinctly when the latter was about 45 years his station. He had his son very care-of age. "He was then," we are told, fully trained, saying that if you were a of age. "He was then," we are told, "of a singularly noble aspect. " " He has always remained with me the type of what the shape of man should be "

with meny of the town people. During a large part of Dr. Shaler's life he was employed by the Federal Government success is attributed in great measure to his distrust of remedies. He was went to Harvard or retter to his distrust of remedies. He was among the first to put aside the custom of blood letting, not having used the lancet after 1832. When Surgeon-General lancet after 1832. When Surgeon-General Hammond issued his order concerning the use of calomel in army hospital Dr. Shaler offered to return all the supplies of that drug which he had received un-The family of our author's mother, the

outhgates, shows on the whole, he says, in the five generations known to him less evidence of mental capacity than his father's. His maternal grandfather, Richard Southgate, however, who settled in northern Kentucky, practised law with great success and amassed what for the ne and place was a great fortune. When he died at the age of 87 in 1868 his estate was valued at \$1,500,000. Prof. Shaler's memory of his mother began when he was about 5 years old. He inherited from [her his laterest in his fellow human beings and hand she herself inherited nothing of her father's quick, wide ranging intelligence; all her care went to her household, her all her care went to her household, her militarious kindred and her limited circle of friends. Prof. Shaler says that this who congregated in Frankfort for a month or two in the winter were, we are told, in some ways the most difficult that he dining, dancing and card playing for

stocks that they may inhere. they be not manifested, for many

The village of Newport, Ky., at the tim Prof. Shaler was born, contained perhaps a thousand inhabitants. To a casual ob-

essentially all that difference between the motives of free communities, where in one of them all the inhabitants have equal rights before the law, while in the other slavery prevails. What negroes there were in the part of Kentucky where Prof. where in the part of Kentucky where Prof. ancestors of their masters in Virginia.
"In my maternal grandfather's household about him there were some two of these blacks, mostly pretty dece fairly industrious people." Our author goes on to tell us that none of these ne-groes was ever sold, though the threat was current that "if you don't behave you will be sold South."

One of the commonest bits of instruc-

tion his grandfather Southgate gave him was to remember that "my people had in a century never bought or sold a slave, except to keep families together." By this injunction was meant that a gentle-man of his station should not run any risk of appearing as a "slave trader at a man. So far as our author can rec lect the rule was well kept in Kentucky and social ostracism was likely to visited on any person suspecting or selling slaves for profit. As to the opinion once current at the North that slaves in Southern house holds were subjected in various ways

enough, I never saw a negro deliberately punished in that way until 1862, when in military service, I stayed a night at the house of a friend." Our author pro-ceeds to relate that this friend, an old man and long a widower, had recently tied up to a limb of a tree, while the vigorous matron was administering on his back a flogging with a cowhide whip." Prof. Shaler recalls one man of some fortune in the Newport community who had an evil reputation on acc an outcast and told stories of his havin

were by their history somewhat blood-thirsty. Their ancestors were largely Scotland had crossed the Atlantic to fight Indians in Virginia and North Carolina, then the British in the Revolution, then more Indians and more British in the Mississippi Valley. As they had never been at peace for a generation their ideal was naturally the warrior, and the feeling prevailed that combat was the fittest occupation for a man. Among the poor whites the fighting in that day was, t seems, commonly without the use of irearms and usually of a good natured brutality. Even with people of a better class fist fights were not uncommon; they left no rangor and appeared to be mere

modes of expression.

On the other hand serious quarrels be tween those who deemed themselves gen-tlemen were supposed in all cases to be settled by the duel. To this end much preparation was made in the way of train-ing with arms and careful introduction into the laws and regulations of honor. Our author's father, though he privately well known expert with the pistol, rifle and sword ordinary decent behavior would keep you out of trouble. Prof. Shaler recalls that he began the practice of fencing with a French fencing master in Cincinnati when he was about 12 value a large part of Dr. Sh. old. This master eventually declared that young Shaler was the best amateur rapier fencer in the United States and could hold his own with any one in France war completed his distaste for arms and

all that related thereto.

As Prof. Shaler recalled the duelling system almost the only good feature of it was the fact that the code required that the antagonists should not dispute with one another, but that as soon as there was a grievance it should be put into the hands of disinterested persons. Laudable also was the code's theory that the seconds, with an arbiter, if need be, should try to compose the matter, their decision being quits beyond appeal. One of the maxims—often impressed upon our author by his grandfather Southgate and other elders was that gentlemen fought but never wrangled A the manner of the vulgar.

Another set of chapters in Prof. Shaler's early life was contributed by his visits to Frankfort, the capital of the State, where he had friends and kindred. In a small way the place was a brilliant centre of life, of a life that has long since passed ever undertook. He is alive to the fact both sexes, getting drunk and sober for that the history of even six generations a large part of the young men and an does not afford a background adequate endless discussion of politics by all the for a judgment as to the inheritances assembled multitude. The easence of it was an extraordinary sense of the value ie we do not yet know for how long of the individual to himself and his neigh-

latios may remain latent i bor; the people were more consol

fort, the capital of the Staw, at the firm of the social life in Kentucky at the firm was so largely, indeed almost incredibly was so largely, indeed almost incredibly but three cases where men otherwise entitled to the station of gentlemen had such relations. As for card playing for money, it was as common in Kentucky fifty years ago as it was and in truth still is in England. Our author says that even as a youth he personally had no fancy for the business, though he liked the American that of war where there is so go

Now and then too came to Frankfor some of the elder Kentuckians who had distinguished themselves in public effairs distinguished themselves in public affairs; for example, John C. Breckenridge, then Vice-President of the United States; Crittenden of the famous Compromise, and Elder Breckenridge, then the head of his house. Our author tells us that in those days it was easy for a youth just nearing man's estate to know his elders. "They were on the watch for such might serve them."

In Frankfort our author met me those who had played their small parts in Mexico and soon were to show them-selves in larger action in the wider fields of the civil war; also many near his own gle. The impression made on Prof. Shaler by the better people of Kentucky as he saw them in their gatherings at Frankfort, an impression not lessened by such wider intercourse with men as that locality a singular develop power, one of those great op thought that is now and the

sociated with a very select group of to determine my eventual state of mind. later, he was given to critical observation of the ways and nature of his fellow beings. "I question," he declares "whether in the history of our race there was ever a better presentation of varied natural power than in the generation that was matured and maturing at the outset of the civil war in Kentucky. There were reasons why there should have been such development and why it should have come to naught, leaving the people on a lower plane than they had eccupied since the foundation of their Common-wealth."

To comprehend the meaning of this

most potent. In that trial a large pro-portion of the best of the youth pershed, leaving no successors. Our author can find no trustworthy statistics to show with precision the number of Kentucky citizens who owed their death or permanent invalidation to military service, but he thinks that the total probably amounted to not less than 20,000. "This sacrifice was in peculiarly large measure from the intellectual, the State shaping class. In far larger proportion than the Northern States this class contributed men to the armies, and the percentage of deaths among these natural leaders was very high." As he looked back Prof. Shaler could count thirty lads and young men of the group that he had personally oup that he had personally thus disappeared before they known who came to their best years and who left no children. More than half the expectancy of the State with which our author was

essentially all that difference between the motives of free communities, where in one of them all the inhabitants have equal rights before the law, while in the other slavery prevails. What negroes there were in the part of Kentucky where Prof. Shaler lived belonged, indeed, to a good class and relatively they were well treated. The greater number of them were from families which had been owned by the

Among the interesting and to some extent shaping incidents of Prof. Shaler's youth during the years immediately preceding the civil war was a brief contact with Abraham Lincoln in 1856. Lincoln was coming on foot from the town of 15.

Covington; Shaler, then a boy of 15, was on horseback and met him near a

not have been worse. The droll part of the matter is that all the reasonable making an end of it, but the name Aboli

Liberian colonization project, on which he abundantly discoursed to me."

Our author recalls that as early as 1855

the idea of secession began to be debated. It had but few advocates among noted Kentuckians, who were generally Henry Clay Whigs, with nothing but denunciation for Calhoun and all his works. In the ten years from 1550 onward the irrita-tion between the slave holding and the non-slave holding sections of the Kentucky people became steadily more and more intense. About 1857 the slaves belonging to the author's grandfather, his aunts and his mother, all household ser-To comprehend the meaning of this interesting social history our author would have us note first that the population of Kentucky, or at least of the central district, which has given character to the State's society, was made up in a measure not exhibited by the other secondary settlements of this country of folk selected by circumstances for their vigor and capacity. "So far the whites were concerned it may be have nothing further to do with them. as the white were concerned it may be doubted whether any plantation of men possessing a greater average of physical and mental strength has been established in this country. This is shown by what is of record concerning the origin of the

What happened in Mississippi happen in Rebtucky. The failing concerning slavery, which had not been sharply excited in 1850, became embittered as time went on. Gradually the friction engendered by incessant discussion of the subbears witness that at first this group was insignificant: "From what I remember secosion. It was the misfortune of the ten years preceding the civil war that the incubating period of the conflict lasted so long that there was a chance for an amazing hatred of the Abolitionists to develop. This hatred knit the slaveholding States together, gradually breaking up the Emaneipation party, which up to about 1840 had appeared to be making steady growth in all the border States.

border States.

The new current of public opinion attributed in the book before us to frequent gatherings of young men about certain leaders of distinction, themselves youthful. "John C. Breckenridge was the

those I now see who count one and twenty ble debates concerned the burning ques-tion as to the limits of Federal and State authority. We all came to know the Federalies, the Constitution, the great Shaler took a large part, and he has no doubt that they had at least the merit of clearing his mind as to the situation. It kept him on the Union side, though there were strong, almost overmastering influ-ences exerted by his youthful friends that.

effective ever held by a Commonwealth.

Men, women and children shared in it,
with the result that when the time for
action came almost every person knew his
mind. There was hardly a turneout or a mind. There was hardly a turncoat or a laggard in judgment. "Moreover, the long study of the problem enabled the people of Kentucky to see how complicated it was and how great was the robin for diversity of opinion. To this was due the manfulness and dignity of the actual war, so far as it was shaped by the Commonwealth, and the speedy reconciliation of the divided brethren when it came to an end."

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ber it was generally accepted that there would be an effort in the North to secede

As far back as Prof. Shaler can remember it was generally accepted that there would be an effort in the North to second from the Union. He notes for instance that as a child he heard in the family a good deal of talk concerning Zechary Taylor, who was in some way a kinaran of his mother's people. "This interested me because he was one of the heroes of the Mexican War—one of the imagined campaigns of my childhood—as was also Jefferson Davis. One of the things told was Taylor's saying that if the Union ever went to the devil Davis would be in the lad."

Our author's admiration for the way the Anti-Secessionists of Kentucky manceured to prevent a sympathetic stampede of the Commonwealth into the Confederacy, has grown with time and a wider tay, has grown with time and a wider tay the door with the top of the Legislature of Kentucky and thus of the State's destiny was in brief that of men who knew how to wait. "They recognized that the seession of Virginia, Tennessee and probably that of North Carolina also had been due to an excess of sympathetic enthusiasm, and that at all costs, even to the point of seeming cowardice, the Union men of Kentucky must enforce waiting."

Affairs had reached a stage where it was evident that the attitude of neutrality. in this country. This is shown by what is of record concerning the origin of the colonists and is well attested by the history of the people in the first two generations of their life in the new field. By the middle of the nineteenth century that trials of those who had founded a State in the Kentucky wilderness three well nigh gone by; the settlers were properous, the burden of life was light, the climate was admirable; so that they erreideally placed for further and high dievelepment in the intellectual field. In Prof. Shaler's opinion, "Just such a flowering of strength and capacity as I saw in my youth was natural, we may say the inevitable outcome of such a drawn her characters from people. The exasperation was the greater had control of the ways of men. The several sudden migrations from my part knowledge of the ways of men. The several sudden migrations from my part knowledge of the ways of men. The several sudden migrations from my part knowledge of the ways of men. The several sudden migrations from my part knowledge of the ways of men. The several sudden migrations from my part knowledge of the ways of men. The several sudden migrations from my part knowledge of the ways of men. The several sudden migrations from my part knowledge of the ways of men. The several sudden migrations from my part knowledge of the ways of men. The several sudden migrations from my part knowledge of the ways of men. The several sudden migrations from my part knowledge of the ways of men. The several sudden migrations from my part knowledge of the ways of men. The several sudden migrations from my part knowledge of the ways of men. The several sudden migrations from my part knowledge of the ways of men. The several sudden migrations from my part knowledge of the ways of men. The several sudden migrations from my part knowledge of the several sudden migrations from my part knowledge of the suduent had control of the State's destiny was in brief that of men who knew how in the double had control of the State's destiny was in b velopment in the intellectual field. In Prof. Shaler's opinion, "Just such a flowering of strength and dapacity as I saw in my youth was natural, we may say the inevitable outcome of such a history."

VI.

Our author would account for the failure of the Kentucky people to make good their professions—for the fact that the youths of his time whom he judged to be his betters have left no sign behind them—by a peculiar combination of circum—by a peculiar combination of circum—by a peculiar combination of circum—by a potent. In that trial a large proportion of the best of the youth perished, leaving no successors. Our author can find no trustworthy statistics to show with

was known as a furious person, a very the troops of my own Commonwealth fire cater, and no mean orator; it was and a small share in the task of keeping therefore the private sport of young men to send him a letter with many signatures their safety—the Federal Union." It was not long, however, after his return

was broken but that the fighting line would soon swing up to the Ohio. He therefore made haste with his preparations, and hastening to Kentucky went straightway to Frankfort, the State capital, to put himself in the line of ser-

his experiences and observations in his native State during the period preceding the civil war. This we have done because this section of the narrative constitutes a document of great, not to say unique, value to the future historian who shall lightful memoir of her husband for the purpose of conveying some ides of his notable career at Harvard University, where among other schievements he may be said to have regimentated the Lawrence Scientific School at a time when that in-

NEW FASHIONED RELIGION.

The Chicago Sunday Evening Club is one of the newest departures in the field of the modern church—in certain respects unique. There may be seen a great audience withered in the

HE'D BE A BUFFER STATE. Novel Application of a Japanese for a

Honorette, June 18.—Many Japanese attend the might schools in Hawaii for the purpose of learning to speak and write English. They lose no opportunity to use the new acquisition.

One day a well dressed Japanese called at the office of a business man in Honolulu, "chalrman of the Country Club," and presented the following letter:

Hello Howars you. Me an Kim Sun

dition which was current as far back as he can recollect, certainly as early as last. Instead of these literary coincidences being accepted as compliments they were taken in high dudgeon. In those days there had been but little experience with newspaper reporters, and while not much could be kept private it was considered a real injury to be put into print in that fashion.

There were nevertheless in Kentucky at that time some indigenous Abolition ists of whom the most conspicuous was Cassius M. Clay, but because they were natives of the State they were tolerated.

Linat It was also seen to be good policy and the rebellion to betake themselves to the Sach bellion to betake themselves to the Sach bellion to betake themselves to the Sach bellion to be submitted in the several recrifting camps which had been established in Tennessee and Virginia. This exodus, while lessening the fighting power of the State, would make surer the success of the Union programme.

Our author's survey of the situation in Kentucky, as it was in the autumn of 1861, lied him to feel that he had better "stick tout" in Cambridge and finish the work for the training he was seeking. "There are finished in Tennessee and Virginia." This exodus, while lessening the fighting power of the State, would make surer the success of the Union programme.

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and through which they may either or borrow money.

In England individual churches an

need for effort interest has steadily decilined.

On the other hand the Jewa have no missions in foreign countries. They believe it unnecessary to proselytize. Once a year, however, they send money to Palestine as a gift offering, the tribute of sentiment. Nor has the large synagogue any dependencies. It stands alone, with no mission chapels to claim its help.

It is contended that when a neighborhood feels the desire for a synagogue the people will gather in a hall or other meeting place till the congregation has reached such proportions as to enable it to build its own house of worship. All give enormously to charity, but each stands upon its own feet.

Among the New Thought cuits like the Ethical Culture Society and the Christian Science bodies the church to fulfil its purpose must be without encumbrance. The Scientists in this have followed in the path of the Catholic churches and no building is consecrated until it is fully paid for.

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The revenues of o' robes differ largely according to the start. The income of St. Patrick's Cathedral parish of New York, the most important Catholic see in the United States with the exception of Baltimore, the seat of Cardinal Gibbons, reaches no higher figure than \$75,000 annually, while Grace Church can count on about \$166,000 a year.

THE STATUE ON THE CAPITOL. Its Signification Altered to Suit Jefferson Davis.

"Armed Lberty" is the official title of the statue that crowns the dome of the Capitol at Washington. The original plans called for a statue to surmount the dome, but no title was then given it, and although more than half a century has elapsed since its ere comparatively few persons know its real

The statue was modelled by Tho Crawford, father of the late F. Marion Crawford. It was cast at a Maryland foundry. Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War when the model was first presented at the War Department. The status than wore a liberty cap and carried a bundle of rods.

The statue is nine feet six inches tall and weighs 18,985 pounds. It was put in place December 2, 1863. The head is thrown back and adorned with eagle's beak and plumes. The right hand rests on sword and the left holds an olive branch and a shield. The mantle is gracefully draped and is held by a brooch bearing "U. S." on its face. The helmet is encircled with stars. The supporting globe hears the legend "E Pluribus Unum.

A Novel Cost of Arms.

From Bally's Magazine. The Province of Ontario has obtained the royal warrant for the coat of arms of its choice, and its distinguishing features its choice, and its distinguishing features are such as will appeal to sportamen, the "supporters" of the shield being a macase and a wapitl, while the creat is a black bear. There was some discussion as to the propriety of choosing the bear rather than the beaver, but the weight of opinion was in favor of the former, and Ontario beaute the only coat of arms in the world in which all the animals hold the rank of game.